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DATTSF PATENT NO. 86648

The Patent and Tradomrk Administration, Copenhagen,

THE ATLAS CO., COPTIMIAGEN.

. process and installation for the vacuum drying of Materials sensitive to heat.

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DESCRIPTION

With Appended drawing

Published Mar.9,1959

During the desiccation of consumption goods such as fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables, it is important to prevent irreversible chemical and structural changes in the goods to be desiccated and to dessicate goods for storage, shipment, and sale which contains large amount of dry matter and are best suited to this process, without destrying the capacity of such material to regain its original shape by reabsorbing moisture.

It is especially recessary to take into account the tendency of undenatured protein to congulate when very much heated, the necessity of protecting substances sensitive to heat which taste and smell goods as well as the vitamins and provitamins, and lastly, the necessity of avoiding, in most cases, the breaking up of the cellular structure of the materials involved.

This necessity of treating the goods to be desiccated carefully has hitherto ben fulfilled best by desiccating the goods in a vacuum between heating plates the temperature and pressure of which upon the goods was carefully graduated, while it has been necessary for economic reasons, on the other hand, to refrain from desiccating the goods by freezing them, a process during which the whole moisture content of the goods was frozen and removed purely by sublimation.

There is needed for this purpose so complete a vacuum and such a complicated and expensive apparatus that actual desiccation by freezing can only be considered in the case of products having a much greater value per unit of weight them ordinary communers goods.

The invention in question is designed to show a method of desicention by meshed of which communition goods of the kind mentioned can be desicented quickly, collectively, and cheaply with a simple apparatus until they have a very high content of dry matter, mithout incurring the risk of irreversible changes and the necessity of can fully matching all phases of the process.

The invention relates to a process of desiccating materials sensitive to heat in a vacuum, and its characteristic consists in the fact that the goods to be desiccated by evaporation in a vacuum without the introduction of heat and at an absolute pressure of from 1 to 6 mm of mercury, are wholly or partly frozen, whereupon the actual desiccating process takes place in a less complete vacuum, namely, under an absolute pressure of from 5 to 30 mm of mercury, during an introduction of heat which at least equals the quantity of the heat liberated by the melting and evaporation of the water removed per unit of time, and which is thus adapted to the condition of the goods being desiccated so that the overheating of such goods is avoided.

Since the goods to be designated in this manner are first converted by prolininary evaporation thru freezing into a condition in which they are well protected from injury by heat, the actual vacuum-designation can then be effected with a moderate vacuum and the introduction of great heat, without danger that the said goods will be injured by the heat.

As the desiccation gradually proceeds and approaches completion, the temperature of the goods undergoing desiccation rises, and the heat thereby accumulated in them can be utilized by one type of construction of the invention, in causing a subsequent after-desiccation thru the use of a very complete vacuum, at an absolute pressure of less than 5 mm of mercury, completely or mainly without the introduction of heat. The last vestiges of moisture will thus be expelled from the goods subjected to desiccation, and they will be cooled off before they are goin subjected to the action of the air.

It is expedient that this process be executed with the goods to be desired inserted in a relatively thin layer between the heating plates and preferably resting on and covered by loose, thin trays or metal plates, since during the actual desiceation process they are kept pressed between the heating plates

is the may described in order to increase the transmission of heat, and the heating plates are then kept by the invention from coming in contact with the goods subjected to desiceation, and do not exert any pressure on them during the preliminary freezing and any subsequent desiceation. This causes the execution of all stages of the process in the way which promotes the process to the greatest possible extent and protects the goods subjected to desiceation from being overheated and crushed.

The invention also relates to an installation for the execution of the process, and this installation may consist of a vacuum chamber with heating plates between which the goods may be inserted and pressed, and an evacuating system connected with the chamber. This system is designed, according to the invention, both to create and maintain a mearly complete vacuum characterized by an absolute pressure of from 1 to 6 mm of mercury, and a less complete vacuum the absolute pressure in which amounts to from 5 to 30 mm of mercury. There is thus obtained by using an evacuation system characterized by two different but well-defined working pressures, the possibility of utilizing a satisfactory operating economy during every stage of the process.

A type of evacuation system which it is expedient to construct in accordance with this invention comprises two series-connected steam-driven injectors designed to be kept in operation singly or together so that two different degrees of incomplete pressure are available, bothof which are (Fig.1 on Page 1-A, entitled "Appended to the Description of Patent No.86648"). created during the complete utilization of the components used in this connection and are thus characterized by the utmost economy.

The invention is schematically illustrated in the drawing, which shows one way in which the installation designed to execute the aforesaid process may be constructed. I in the drawing denotes a desiccating cabinet designed to enclose a nearly complete vacuum and containing a pile of heating plates 2, only the uppermost and lowest of which are shown, and which are designed to be moved toward and may from each other so that the goods subjected to desiccation can be incerted and squeezed between them. The heating plates are hollow and are designed to permit the passage of a heat-developing medium thru them, which

enture thru the pipe 3 and leaves thru the tube 4, the connections of which tith the separate heating plates are not shown in detail. This may be accomplished for instance, ith the aid of a flexible tube.

Incre is connected with the desiccating cabinet an evacuation system consisting of two series-connected steam-jet ejectors 5 and 6, to which the driving steam is conducted thru a pipe 7, and which are set in operation and stopped separately with the aid of the respective cut-off valves lo and 17. The outlet from the last ejector 6 leads to a condenser 8, which receives coolant water thru pipe 9, and from which the coolant water and condensate are pumped by a pump 12 thru a pipe 13, and which sends the waste water thru a pipe 14 to the cistern 15.

The use of the apparatus shown in one type of construction of the invention will be seen from the following example.

Fillets of fish are placed in a uniformly thin layer in aluminum trays each of which is covered with an aluminum cover, which is kept by a spring at such a distance from the tray that there is no direct contact between the goods undergoing descication and the cover-plate. Each of the plates is then placed at an interval between the movable heating plates 2 in the descicating cabinet, while the heating plates are kept cool with the aid of a heat-developing medium such as water, for instance, flowing thru them. The desiccating cabinet is closed air-tight, enclosing a vacuum, and the water-jet ejector 11 is set in operation.

Then the most complete vacuum(characterized by an absolute pressure of about 30 mm) that can be created only by the water-jet ejector 11 has been attained, both steam -jet ejectors 5 and 8 are set in operation, whereby the most complete vacuum possible is created in the desiccating cabinet, 1, namely, an absolute pressure of about 3 mm of mercury. At this low pressure the goods undergoing desiccation, which normally have a high water content, will immediately freeze as a result of loss of heat, thru sutomatic evaporation.

The nearly complete vacuum will be maintained, for instance, during about 15 'mutos, during which a sufficiently large part of the goods undergoing desimination .11 be frozen. The quantity of water that will be evaporated during this period

is very small, and there is consequently only a very small quantity of driving steam needed in order to create and maintain this nearly complete vacuum during the freezing period.

After the aforesaid goods have been wholly or partly frozen in this way, the temperature of the heating plates is raised by the passage of a suitable feeting modium such as hot water or steam, for example, and one of the steam-jet ejectors is simultaneously stopped, so that a less complete vacuum at an absolute pressure of between 5 and 30 mm of mercury can now be maintained in the desiccating cabinet 1. A very rapid evaporation of the moisture content of the aforesaid goods will occur under these circumstances, but only a moderate quantity of the driving steam will be used, and the said goods will remain at a low temperature partly as a result of the preceding freezing process, and partly because the evaporation occurs in a vacuum.

At this stage of the process, during which the actual desiccation takes place, heat can be brought in only thru radiation to the top of the layer of material, and conduction to its bottom, but it will be possible to bring about a very great increase of the speed of the desiccation process provided the heating plates are brought closer together in the manner slready described, so that the goods will be expected between them. Owing to the partly frozen condition of these goods, the squeezing thereof between the heating plates can be effected without danger of crushing or overheating them and without the necessity of any especially careful graduation and watching of the degree of compression and the temperature of the heating plates. Thus, the latter may have a temperature of fully 120°C during the first part of the actual desiccating process. Then the temperature of the said goods begins to rise during the latter part of the actual desiccation period, the temperature of the heating plates will be reduced gradually or by steps to about 400C, for instance. The desiccation process can be continued during from 4 to 6 hours in this way, and when the goods themselves have reached a temperature of 40°C, for example, toward the end of this period, the condition of heat into them from the heating plates is interrupted by stopping the circulation of the heating medium, for instance, and the pile of plates is opened, whereupon the nearly complete vacuum characterized by an absolute pressure of about 3 mm of mercury is again

created by satisfy in operation the two steam-jet ejectors 5 and 6 for a short time. By this after-desiccating process the remaining water due to sutemptic evaporation is removed during the use of thesheat accomulated in the said goods and the latter are cooled off.

Both the separate steps of the process and the components of the installation may be changed in different ways. Thus, the evacuation system may be organized in a different way than by comprising two-series-connected steam-jet ejectors, since its only essential feature consists partly in the creation and maintenance of an effective, economic, and nearly complete vacuum which can freeze the said goods as a result of the evaporation from them, and partly in the creation of a less complete vacuum permitting the economical vacuum desiccation of goods protected by freezing them. The steam-condensing system, when steam-operated ejectors are used, is of the usual type, since there may only be used a suitable condenser and an air-pump connected therewith, which may either be a volumetric pump or a dynamic pump of any suitable type.

The invention has been described in the preceing part of this Patent in connection with the desiccation of genuine consumers' goods, but it can also be suitably used in connection with other articles, such as foodstuffs, medicinal products, and other products sensitive to heat.

PATENT CLAIM

connecterized by the fact that the goods to be desiccated are wholly or purtly frozen. thru evaporation in a vacuum, without the introduction of heat and at an absolute pressure of from 1 to 6 mm of mercury, whereupon their actual desiccation is effected at an absolute pressure of from 5 to 30 mm of mercury accompanied by the introduction of heat, the latter of which is at least equal to the quantity of heat liberated by the melting and evaporation of the water per time unit, and is moreover, adjusted, to the condition of the said goods in such a way as to prevent the overheating thereof.

2. A process like that described in the above Claim, characterized by the fact that the desiccation is terminated by a short after-desiccation in a nearly complete vacuum(st an absolute pressure of 5 mm of marcury) and wholly or mainly without the introduction of heat.

3. A process like that describ I in Clab. I or 2, during which the reld goods are placed between heating plates in a relatively thin layer and preferably resting on and covered by thin trays or metal plates. These goods are kept pressed between the heating plates during the actual desiccating process in order to increase the transmission of heat. This type of the invention is characterized by the fact that the heating plates are kept apart during the preliminary freezing process and any after -desiccation.

4. An installation designed to carry out the process described in Claims 1,2, or 3, and consisting of a vacuum chamber with heating plates between which the goods can be placed and pressed, and an evacuation system connected with this chamber, characterized by the fact that the evacuation system is designed to create and maintain both a nearly complete and a less complete vacuum characterized by an absolute pressure of from 1 to 6 or from 3 to 30 mm of nercury, respectively.

5. An installation like that described in Claim 4, characterized by the fact that the evacuation system comprises two saries—connected steam—operated ejectors designed to be kept in operation singly or simultaneously.

Publications to which attention is called:

Danish patent No. 67997

German patent No. 565555

"France Pharmacie", Paris, 1954, No.2

"Cryo Dessication", Pp 93-94, by S. Vernois.



DANSK PITILIT NR. 86648

DIRECTORATET FOR PATENT- OG VAREMÆRKEVÆSENET, KOBENHAVN

AKTIESELSKABET ATLAS, København.

Fremgangsmåde og anlæg til vakuumterring af varmefelsomme materialer.

Patent udstedt den 15. december 1958. Patenttiden leber fra den 3. november 1955.

> BESKRIVELSE med tilhørende tegning offentliggjort den 9. marts 1959.

Ved torring af konsumvarer, såsom fisk, kod, frugt og grøntsager, er det vigtigt at undgå irreversible kemiske og strukturelle ændringer af torregodset og at gennemføre tørringen til det for opbevaring, forsendelse og forhandling bedst egnede store tørstofindhold, uden at materialets evne til ved opbløgning at genantage sin oprindelige skikkelse går tabt.

Der må her navnlig tages hensyn til de udenaturerede proteiners tilbøjelighed til koagulering ved for stærk opvarmning, til beskyttelse af varmefolsomme snags- og aromastoffer samt vitaminer og provitaminer, og endelig i de fleste tilfælde til undgåelse af sprængning af de pågældende materialers cellestruktur.

Disse krav til skånsom behandling af tørregodset har man hidtil bedst imødekommet ved at anvende vakuumtørring med godset indlagt mellem varmeplader, hvis temperatur og tryk mod godset blev omhyggeligt gradueret, hvorimod man af økonomiske grur 'e har måttet se bort fra anvendelse af egentlig trysningstørring, hvor godsets fugtighedsindhold i sin helhed fryses og fjernes ved ren sublimation. Hertil kræves der nemlig så kraftigt vakuum og et så kompliceret og dyrt apparatur, at egentlig frysningstørring kun kan komme på tale over for produkter med en væsentlig højere værdi pr. vægtenhed end sædvanlige konsumværer.

Den foreliggende opfindelse har til formål at anvise en tørremetode, ved hvilken konsumvarer af den omhandlede art kan tørres hurtigt, rationelt og billigt med et simpelt apparatur til meget høje tørstofindhold uden risiko for irreversible ændringer, og uden at processen kræver omhyggelig overvågelse i alle faser.

Opfindelsen angår en fremgangsmåde til vakuumtørring af varmefølsomme materialer, og det for opfindelsen ejendommelige består i, at tørregodset ved fordampning i vakuum uden varmetilførsel og ved et tryk på 1-6 mm Hg abs. helt eller delvis bringss i frosset tilstand, hvor-

efter den egentlige tørring finder sted i mindre kraftigt vakuum, nemlig ved et tryk på 5-30 mm Hg abs., under en varmetilførsel, der mindst dækker den pr. tidsenhed fjernede vandmængdes smeltnings- og fordampningsvarme og iøvrigt er afpasset således efter tørregodsets tilstand, at overhedning af tørregodset undgås.

Som følge af at tørregodset på denne måde først ved en indledende fordampningsfrysning bringes i en tilstand, i hvilken det er godt beskyttet mod varmebeskadigelse, kan den egentlige vakuumtorring derefter gennemføres med moderat vakuum og kraftig varmetilførsel uden risiko for varmebeskadigelse af tørregodset.

Efterhånden som tørringen skrider frem og nærmer sig sin afslutning, stiger tørregodsets temperatur, og den herved akkumulerede varme i tørregodset kan ifølge en udførelsesform for opfindelsen udnyttes til at bevirke en kort eftertørring, ved at der umiddelbart før processens afslutning påny anvendes kraftigt vakuum – under 5 mm Hg abs. – helt eller hovedsagelig uden varmetilførsel. Herved vil de sidste rester af fugtighed i tørregodset uddrives, og tørregodset afkøles, inden det påny udsættes for luftens påvirkning.

Fremgangsmåden gennemføres hensigtsmæssigt med tørregodset anbragt i forholdsvis tynde lag mellem varmeplader - fortrinsvis hvilende på og dækket af løse tynde bakker eller metalplader - idet det under den egentlige tørring på kendt måde holdes presset mellem varmenladerne til forogelse af varmeoverforinge ... og varmepladerne holdes da ifølge opfindelsen ude at beruring med torregodset, henholdsvis udover ikke noget tryk på dette, under den indledende frysning og den eventuelle eftertørring. Herved opnås, at alle stadier af den samlede proces udføres på en måde, der i storst mulig grad medvirker til at fremme processens forlob og skåne tørregodset mod overhedning og knusning.

Opfindelsen angår også et anlæg til udførelse af fremgangsmåden, hvilket anlæg kan bestå af et vakuumkammer med varmeplader, mellem hvilke godset kan indlægges og presses, samt et til kammeret sluttet evakueringssystem, og evakueringssystemet er da ifølge opfindelsen indrettet til at bevirke og opretholde dels et kraftigt vakuum inden for intervallet 1-8 mm Hg abs., dels et mindre kraftigt vakuum inden for intervallet 5-30 mm Hg abs. Ved således at anvende et evakueringssystem med to forskellige, hver for sig veldefinerede arbejdstryk opnår man mulighed for en tilfredsstillende driftsekonomi i alle stadier af processen.

I en hensigtsmæssig udførelsesform inde-

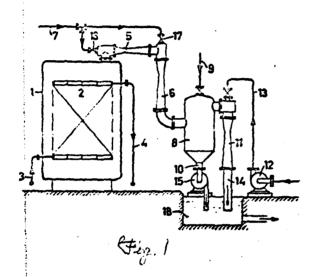
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patent nr. 86648



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holder evakueringssystemet ifølge opfindelsen to scrickoblede dampdrevne ejektorer, der er indrettet til at holdes i drift enkeltvis eller samtidig, hvorved der på naturlig made disponeres over to forskelinge grader af undertryk, der begge tilvejebringes under fuld udnyttelse af derunder anvendte komponenter og således med den bedst mulige økonomi.

Opfindelsen er anskueliggjort på tegningen, der i skematisk form viser en udforelsesform for et anlæg til fremgongsmådens udforelse.

På tegningen betegner 1 et torreskab, der er indrettet til at aflukkes vakuumtaet, og som indeholder en stabel varmeplader 2, af hvilke kun den overste og den nederste er vist, og som på påssende ikke nærmere vist måde er indrettet til at nærmes til og fjernes fra hinanden, så at torregods kan indlægges og klemmes imellem dem. Varmepladerne er hule og indrettet til at gennemstrommes af et varmeudvekslingsmedium, der tilføres gennem en ledning 3 og bortledes gennem en ledning 4, hvis forbindelser med de enkelte varmeplader ikke er vist i enkeltheder. Den kan f. eks. være udfort ved hjælp af bojelige ror.

Til torreskabet er sluttet et evakueringssystem bestående af to serieforbundne dampstråleejektorer 5 og 6, der får tilfort drivdamp genem en ledning 7 og kan sættes i og ud af virksomhed separat ved hjælp af afspærringsventiler henholdsvis 16 og 17. Afgangen fra den sidste ejektor 6 er ført til en kondensator 8, der får tilfort kølevand gennem en ledning 9, og hvorfra kølevand og kondensat udpumpes gennem en afgangsledning 10 ved hjælp af en kondensatpumpe 15, der leverer til en samlebrønd 18.

Kondensatoren kan være en indsprøjtningskondensator eller en overfladekondensator af en hvilken som helst ønsket type, og den har på sædvanlig måde en luftpumpe, der her er vist som en vandstråleejektor 11, der får tilført trykvand fra en pumpe 12 gennem en ledning 13, og som afgiver spildevandet gennem en ledning 14 til brønder 18.

Det viste apparats anvendelse ifølge en udforelsesform for opfindelsen vil fremgå af det følgende eksempel.

Fiskefileter anbringes i jævnt tykke lag på aluminiumsbakker, der hver dækkes med en dækplade af aluminium, der ved fjedre holdes i en sådan afstand fra bakken, at der ikke er direkte berøring mellem forregodset og dækpladen. Herefter indsættes bakkerne i hvert sit mellemrum mellem de bevægelige varmeplader 2 i torreskabet, hvorunder varmepladerne holdes afkølet ved hjælp af gennemstrømmende varmeudvekslingsmedium, f. eks. vand. Tørreskabet lukkes vakuumtæt, og vandstråleejektoren 11 sættes i virksomhed.

Når det kraftigste vakuum - ca. 30 mm Hg abs. - som vandstråleejektoren 11 alene kan frembringe, er nået, sættes begge dampstråleejektorer 5 og 6 i virksomhed, hvorved der hurtigt frembringes det stærkest mulige vakuum i terreskabet 1, nemlig et tryk på ca. 3 mm Hg abs. Ved dette lave tryk vil det indsatte tørregods, der normalt har et højt vandindhold, øje-

blikkeligt fryse som følge af varmetabet ved selvfordampning; det kraftige vakuum vedligeholdes f.eks. i ca. 15 minutter, hvorved en passende stor del af torregodset bringes i frøsset tilstand. Den i denne periode fordampede vandmængde er ret ringe, og der kræves derfor kun en forholdsvis ringe mængde drivdamp til frembringelse og opretholdelse af dette kraftige undertryk i fryseperioden.

Efter at torregodset på denne måde er blevet helt eller delvis gennemfrosset, hæves varmedladernes temperatur ved gennemledning af et passende varmemedium, f.eks. varmt vand eller damp, og samtidig sættes den ene dampstråleejektor ud af funktion, således at der nu kun opretholdes et mindre kraftigt vakuum på mellem 5 og 30 mm lig abs. i tørreskabet 1. Under disse omstendigheder vil der ske en meget livlig fordampning of terregodsets fugtishedsindhold, men drivdampforbruget vil alligevel være moderat på grund af det mindre kraftige vakuum, og tørregodset vil forblive på en lav temperatur dels som følge af den forudgående frysning, dels som følge af at fordampningen sker under vakuum.

Under dette stadium af processen, ved hvilket den egentlige torring foregår, kan varmetilførselen ske alene ved stråling til materialelagenes overside og ledning til deres underside. men en meget væsentlig forøgelse af terringshastigheden vil kunne opnås, såfremt varmepladerne på løvrigt kendt måde nærmes til hinanden, således at torregodset presses mellem pladerne. På grund af torregodsets delvis frosne tilstand kan en sådan presning af tørregodset mellem varmepladerne gennemføres uden risiko for knusning og overhedning, uden at der udkræves nogen særlig nojagtig graduering og overvågelse af pressetrykket og varmepladernes temperatur. Varmepladerne kan således ved den første del af den egentlige tørreproces have en temperatur på helt op til 120 C. Når terregodsets temperatur under den sidste del af den egentlige torreperiode begynder at stige, nedsættes varmepladernes temperatur gradvis eller i trin til f. cks. omkring 60°C. På denne måde kan tørringen gennemføres på 4-6 timer, og når selve terregodset hen imod periodens afslutning har nået en temperatur på f. eks. 40°C, afbrydes varmetilførselen fra varmepladerne, f. cks. ved at cirkulationen af varmemedlum standses, og pladestabelen åbnes, hvorefter der pány tilvejebringes kraftig vakuum på ca. 3 mm Hg abs. ved at begge dampstråleejektorer 5 og 6 sættes i virksomhed en kort tid. Ved denne eftertørring fjernes rester af vand ved selvfordampning under udnyttelse af den i terregodset akkumulerede varme, hvorved tørregodset afkelcs.

Såvel de enkelte trin i fremgangsmåden som anlæggets komponenter kan ændres på forskellig vis. Således kan evakueringssystemet være udført på anden måde end i form af to serieforbundne dampdrevne ejektorer, idet det væsentlige blot er, at der på rationel og økonomisk måde kan tilvejebringes og opretholdes dels et forholdsvis kraftigt undertryk, der kan

bevitke frysning af torregodset ved selvfordampining, dels et nindre kraftigt undertryk, der tillader økonomisk vakuumtorring af det ved frysningen beskyttede torregods. Kondenseringssystemet for dampen, når der benyttes dampdrevne ejektorer, er konventionelt, idet der blot skal forefindes en egnet kondensator og en dertil sluttet lutipunpe, der kan være en volumetrisk pumpe eller en vilkårlig egnet type af dynamisk pumpe.

Opfindelsen er i det foregående beskrevet i forbindelse med tørring af egentlige konsumvarer, specielt næringsmidler, men kan finde tilsvarende anvendelse på andre produkter, f.eks. føderstoffer, medicinalvarer og andre varmefølsomme produkter.

Patentkrav.

1. Fremgangsmåde til vakuumtørring af varmefølsomme materialer, kendetegnet ved, at tørregodset ved fordampning i vakuum uden varmefølførsel og ved et tryk på 1-6 mm lig abs. helt eller delvis bringes i frosset tilstand, hvorefter den egentlige tørring finder sted ved et tryk på 5-30 mm lig abs. under en varmetilførsel, der mindst dækker den pr. tidsenhed fjernede vandmængdes smeltnings- og fordampningsvarme og i øvrigt er afpasset således efter tørregodsets tilstand, at overhedning af tørregodset undgås.

 Fremgangsmåde som den i krav 1 angivne, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at tørringen afsluttes med en kort eftertørring i kraftigt vakuum - under 5 nm Hg abs. - og helt eller i det væsentlige aden varmetilførsel.

2 angivine, og ved hvilken torregodset anbrange. 2 angivine, og ved hvilken torregodset anbrange. 4 forholdsvis tynde lag mellem varmeplader - fortrinsvis hvilende på og dækket af lose tynde bakker eller metalplader - og under den eg milige torring holdes presset mellem varmepladerne til forøgelse af varmeoverforingen, k.e.nd e.t.e.g.net ved, at varmepladerne under den indledende frysning og den eventuelle eftertorring holdes adskilt.

4. Anlæg til udforelse af den i krav 1, 2 eller 3 angivne fremgangsmåde og bestående af et vakuunikanimer med varmeplader, mellem hvilke godset kan indlægges og presses, og et til kammeret sluttet evakueringssysteme, k en det eg n e t ved, at evakueringssystemet er indrettet til at bevirke og opretholde dels et kraftigt, dels et mindre kraftigt vakuum liggende inden for intervallerne henholdsvis 1-6 og 5-30 mm Hz abs.

 Anlæg som det i krav 4 angivne, k en d et eg n et ved, at evakueringssystemet indeholder to scrickoblede dampdrevne ejektorer indrettet til at holdes i drift enkeltvis eller samtidig.

Fremdragne publikationer:
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